FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1850. [NO. 1721.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

GEORGE ELLIOT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned invite the attention of persons wishing to purchase to the following pieces of LAND:

100 acres adjoining Colin McRae, Esq., about one mile distant from Lockfish Factory.

150 acres near the Camden Road, and about equal distance from Rockfish and Beaver Creek Factories. Improvements sufficient for the accommodation of a small family. The Land is said to be good for cultivation, and is well watered and heavily timbered.

A small Farm about six miles West of Fayetteville, adjoining the Beaver Creek lands of Daniel Baker, Esq.

The above Lands will be sold cheap, if early application be made.

COOK & TROY.

May 20, 1850. 20-3w

NOTICE.
A Valuable Saw Mill and Grist Mill for Sale.

THE MILLS are all in good repair, having been newly built, together with 1620 acres of beautiful pine Lands, affording a first rate supply of good timber for the saw, and a part of said land is valuable hickory grub land, suitable for cotton or any species of husbandry. But a small portion of the land is under cultivation, being mostly wood land. The above Land and Mills are situated in Richmond county, N. C., on Naked Creek, formerly the Mills of Sol. Bostick. Any person wishing to purchase will call on the undersigned, 2 miles North of Rockingham, Richmond county, on the Guilford Road.

GEO. NORTHAM.

May 13, 1850. 20-3w

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 8th day of June next, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock A. M., a Lot containing one-quarter of an acre, on the South side of Person street, in said Town, at present in the occupancy of James Sundy and Nathan Sikes. Sold to effect a division among the heirs of John Mullins.

Terms, 6 months' credit; bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

May 15, 1850. 20ts

TEACHER WANTED.

A FEW Gentlemen in the Town of Cheraw, S. C., wish to employ a Teacher, to take charge of a small School, composed of boys and girls, not exceeding twenty in number. Applicants must be qualified to teach all the branches usually taught in village Academies.

A salary of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid in quarterly instalments. Address—post paid,

THOS. E. POWE.

Cheraw, May 16, 1850. 20-3w

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Jesse Peacock, of Barnwell C. H., South Carolina, sometime in March last, his negro man NAT, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather slim built, and of light black color, and has hernia of the right side. Said fellow Nat was purchased from J. W. Alford, Esq. of Affordsville, N. C., and to which place he has no doubt made his way back. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any safe jail in North or South Carolina, so that his master may get him, or twenty-five dollars with all necessary expenses if delivered to the subscribers in Charleston, S. C.

THOS. RYAN & SON.

Charleston, May 17, 1850. 20-5w

To Stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE Fourth Instalment of twelve and a half per cent. per share, on the Capital Stock of said Company, will be due on the 15th of June next.

B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co.

May 14. 19-4w

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c. Also, WEBSTER'S TRIAL, price 15 cts., just rec'd and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course*.

North West corner Market Square, Green st.

March 18, 1850. 12tf

SALISBURY
Young Ladies' Institution.

THIS is a new Institution, of Collegiate grade, combining Science and Accomplishments, conducted by the Rev. GILBERT MORGAN, to be organized on the 4th of July 1850.

Expenses $130 to $200.

☞ Circulars sent to applicants.

April 5, 1850. 14-10wpd

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,
AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE;

for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

MRS. E. WALTON

IS now receiving a new supply of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, of the latest style, and begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new Stand, the white building on Green street.

A large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian, and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds too numerous to mention.

Misses' Albion and French Lace.

Children's Jenny Linds and Pearls.

A new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Lace.

French embroidered Muslin Caps and Collars.

Lace Capes and Mourning Collars.

Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edgings and Insertings; black and white Lace Veils.

Dress Trimmings of various kinds.

☞ Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

April 12, 1850. 15-3m

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rhodes; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Taritans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., } 14tf
April 8, 1850.

ANTI-PYRIC PAINT.
Fire, Water, and Weather Proof.

THIS PAINT, manufactured by "The New York Anti-Pyric Paint Company," is a new species. It is composed of materials entirely fire-proof, being scarcely destructible by the blow pipe. It forms a coating impervious to air and moisture, and is completely fire-proof from all the ordinary causes of Fire, whether sparks, cinders, or heat, from a neighboring building in flames.

It is especially adapted to the following uses:—To protect Roofs from fire and leaking, Wood of all kinds from decay, Tin from rust, Iron work, &c. &c.; and it will effectually accomplish it by being properly applied.

It is also the best PAINT for the WALLS OF BRICK BUILDINGS, giving them the appearance and solidity of stone, and saving the necessity of using sand, which is annoying and will last but a short time. Besides this it NEVER PEELS OFF.

☞ Persons desirous of trying this Paint, are requested to call at the Store of the subscribers, who keep it constantly on hand, for sale, and where every information will be given.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1850. 12-3m

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

LIME! LIME!!

FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, just received and for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

For Sale on Consignment,

60 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes.
15 Firkins Mountain Butter.
150 Casks Lime. By

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

April 1, 1850. 13-tf

HATS.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, manufactured in Guilford county, and a beautiful article.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 9, 1850. 14tf

LAMP OIL,
Winter strained Sperm Oil,
Train Oil,
Burning Fluid,
For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 1, 1850. 13tf

New Establishment,
For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.

Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

Wanting an Owner.

6 BOXES Furniture, and 8 bundles containing Chair Bottoms, Rounds and Posts, marked R. & H. Also, 1 box Machine Cards, from J. & L. Woodcock & Co., Leicester, Mass., without mark. Received per Gov. Graham, 24th inst.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent C. F. S. B. Co.

April 29, 1850. 17

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT STOCKHOLDERS
In the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE Treasurer of the above Company has been instructed by the Board of Directors thereof, to notify "all present delinquent Stockholders to make immediate payment, or on failure to do so, that their share or shares will be sold at public auction," according to the provisions of the Charter.

Notice is accordingly hereby given to all such Stockholders, that unless they make payments on or before the fourth day of June next, their share or shares will, on that day, be sold at public auction, in the town of Pittsborough, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. and D. R. N. Co.

April 24, 1850. 17-1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 29, 1849. 51-tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 17th Term of this School will commence on the 8th day of June, and continue till the 16th November.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

April 17, 1850. 16-10w

WONDERS OF THE AGE!
New Store and New Goods.
CORNER OPPOSITE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

M. & A. WALDAUER,
IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HAVE established a Branch of their Baltimore House in Fayetteville, where they invite the attention of all to their largest and best selected Stock of Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Dress, Frock, and Overcoats, from $1 to $18; Pantaloons, from 75 cts. to $5; Vests, from 75 cts. to $5; Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Shoes, Boots, Suspenders, Hats and Caps, of all kinds and qualities, particularly suited to the Southern market.

Their Establishment is one of the most extensive in the United States. They can sell 25 per cent. less than any other house, because they import their goods direct from their old established house in Germany.

☞ Measures taken, and the articles furnished in two weeks.

April 20, 1850. 16-3m

STOP THE RUNAWAY!
Fifty Dollars Reward!

I WILL give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me at this place, or confinement in any jail so that I get him again, of my negro boy EZEKIEL, who absconded on the 18th day of March last. He was raised by the late Mr. Delamotte, of Montgomery county in this State, and was sold a short time ago by Daniel McRae, Esq. of Richmond county, to McKeller, a negro speculator, who sold him to Mr. Arch'd McKay of this county, of whom I purchased him in December last.

Ezekiel is 20 to 25 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and weighs about 180 lbs.;—is not very black.

He will probably endeavor to make his way to Montgomery, or the upper end of Richmond.

S. B. PRICE.

Smithville, Brunswick county, N. C., } 16tf
April 16, 1850.

MEN WANTED
To travel as Agents for the History of the
MEXICAN WAR.

THE subscriber is now publishing *the History of the Mexican War*, including Biographical Sketches of the Lives of Generals Taylor, Scott, Worth, Wool, Twiggs, Quitman, and several others of the most distinguished officers, illustrated with numerous Engravings and Portraits. By JOHN FROST, L. L. D.

A number of enterprising and intelligent men of good character, are offered profitable employment, in circulating by subscription the above work in Cumberland County, and other Counties in the State of North Carolina. The terms, which are very liberal, will be given on application to the subscriber, post paid. This work will never be sold in the Bookstores, but exclusively by agents, at a reasonable and uniform price.

H. MANSFIELD, Bookseller
and Publisher, 135 York st.,
[16-6wpd] New Haven, Connecticut.

NEW BOOKS.

MONEY PENNY, or the Heart of the World; The Mistake of a Life Time, or the Robber of the Rhine Valley; The Fear of the World, or Living for Appearances; The Bronze Statue, or the Virgin's Kiss; Woman of America, by M'Intosh; The Life of Calvin, by T. H. Dyer; Barrington's Physical Geography; Webster's Speller and Definer; Ready Reckoner; Webster's Quarto Dictionary; Smith's Grammar; American System of Cookery; Leslie's Cookery, new edition, &c. &c., just received and for sale.

E. J. HALE.

May 13, 1850.

NEW YORK BRANCH STORE.

Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, and Dry Goods, at N. York Prices.

IMPORTANT TO ECONOMISTS.

WOLF & CO.,

OF New York City, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, to their entirely new and fashionable assortment of *Superior Ready-made* CLOTHING, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, Under-Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c.; along with a small but well selected assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

The Ready-made Clothing will be found equal to the best Clothing made in the best shops in the Union, and at a great reduction from the cheapest. As this is a Branch of one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Stores in the Union, and the undersigned are privileged to sell a single garment at the wholesale price, one trial will convince you of the fact. Come, see, and be assured that you can save 25 per cent in buying our Clothing.

South-East corner Market Square, in the store recently occupied by Sampson & Worms.

May 10, 1850. 19-4w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, the 31st May, in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

May 8, 1850. 19

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, and her mother, named Eliza, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road as Mrs. Stewart.

I will give Forty Dollars for her confinement in the Jail at Fayetteville, so that I get her again, or Sixty Dollars if delivered to *me* at this place.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., April 11. 15tf

Tow and Flax Linen Cloth, Cotton Sheetings and Yarns.

2000 YARDS TOW AND FLAX, country made,
1000 yards Cotton Homespun, country made,
10 bales Blount's Creek, Phœnix, Randolph, and Cedar Falls Sheetings and Little River Osnaburgs,
16 bales Cotton Yarns, assorted, Numbers 4 to 12.

For sale low by the bale or retail, by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office.

May 13, 1850. 19-eow3w

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain-springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. Sands: Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

Yours very truly, D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul General of France,
L. BORG, Vice Consul.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received.

Messrs. Sands: A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c. with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

JOHN GRIGG.

New York, May 10, 1848.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 11, 1847.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a scrofulous humor on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them, and disfiguring her whole face. I employed two physicians to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved useless, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now over four years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to add that I can recommend it to every sufferer from a similar complaint. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore; also by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist. And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.

Feb'y 5, 1850. 3-eow6m

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

STEAMER FAWN,

WILL ply regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, leaving Wilmington at 6 o'clock every Monday morning, touching at Elizabethtown and other landings en route. Returning, will leave Fayetteville at 6 o'clock every Wednesday morning for Wilmington, stopping at any of the landings for passengers or freight.

For freight or passage apply on board.

DAVID SCOTT, Master.

May 11, 1850. 19tf

More New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from New York, their Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all the varieties generally kept in a Country Store.

Our friends and patrons may rest assured that we will sell as cheap as the cheapest;—so give us a call,

☞ A good stock of Family Medicines kept on hand.

HEADEN & HORNE.

Cedar Grove, Chatham co., May 1. 18-4w

N. B. All kinds of Barter taken in exchange for goods.

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TO PRINTERS.

PRINTERS and Publishers of Newspapers are informed that the Subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash; as they are determined that their Ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit one trial of it, relying upon its merits for future patronage. Their Colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured.—circular containing prices will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash or city agents accepted.

☞ Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of $2, and sending us one paper at any time containing it, by remitting $5, will receive a 30 lb. keg of extra News Ink.

T. F. ADAMS & CO.

Steam Printing Ink Works, Philad.

Agents for the sale of new and second-hand Printing materials. 18-6w

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Cathedral Struck by Lightning.—A Spanish correspondent of the London Morning News, says:

On Sunday, the 7th of April, the cathedral of Saragossa was struck by lightning, and took fire. This accident happened at the moment when the procession of the Holy Sacrament was coming out of the church with the viaticum for the sick. The crowd was great; for the people thronged to see the procession, which was headed by a band of music and a picket of grenadiers. Presently a thick cloud overcast the sky, and darkened the city like sudden nightfall. The heavy rain which fell obliged the procession to face about and take shelter in the church. No sooner had the priests and choristers effected this movement, than a long roll of thunder, which shook the ancient cathedral to its foundations, was preceded by a violent crack, as if the building had been rent. The tower had been struck by lightning. The son of the bell-toller escaped with a smart shock; but his father was suffocated, and precipitated lifeless from the belfry to the pavement of the church. The roof caught fire, and a violent wind fanned the flames, so that all efforts to extinguish them were vain, and by three in the afternoon the dome was burned.

Cure for Hiccups.—Travelling some time since, by railroad from Columbus to Baltimore, I took my seat in front of a gentleman who was suffering under a paroxysm of hicups to a degree that I had never before witnessed. In a few minutes, a person appeared from the end of the car, and took a seat beside him, when he said, "Sir, can you tell me what is good for the hicups? I have been afflicted in the way you see me since yesterday noon, and have had no rest or relief from a physician to whom I applied for assistance; I am worn out with suffering." To whom the person replied, "Sir, I will cure you in less than two minutes by your watch.—Have perfect confidence, for I am sure I can do it. Hold up, high above your head, two fingers of your hand; lean back in your seat opening your mouth and your throat, so as to give a free passage to your lungs; breathe very long and softly, and look very steadily at your fingers." In less than the time specified the cure was performed; one hicup occurred during the trial. The patient could not express his gratitude, while the practitioner only exacted from him as a fee, the promise that he would extend the knowledge he had imparted as freely as he had received it, assuring him that he would never be disappointed in the result.—*Ex. Paper.*

An Excellent Substitute.—An old clergyman was in the habit as soon as he got into the pulpit, of placing his sermon in a crevice under the cushion, where he left it during the accustomed psalm. One Sunday he pushed the sermon book too far in the crevice, and lost it. When the psalm was concluded he called the clerk to bring him a Bible. The clerk somewhat astonished at this unusual request, brought him a Bible as he was desired. The clergyman opened it, and thus addressed his congregation: "My brethren, I have lost my sermon; but I will read you a chapter in Job worth ten of it."

A Western Woman.—A correspondent of a Detroit paper describes a western woman, whose feats of industry will doubtless be regarded as fabulous by many of our delicate and do-nothing city ladies.—It seems that during the past winter and spring, her husband having gone to California, besides taking care of five children, the eldest a girl twelve years of age, and her eldest boy only five years old, the youngest, an infant at the breast, she has woven seven hundred yards of satinet and shawls; made eighteen hundred pounds of maple sugar; cut and drawn from the forest all the wood the family needed during the winter, and chopped the same at the door; attended to the milling and trading fifteen miles from home, with an ox-team, driving it herself, and taking all the care of them and her six cows and eleven sheep, when at home. Above all she is only about thirty-five years of age, very modest and unassuming, and has no idea that she has accomplished any thing more than any industrious woman may, with ordinary diligence and good health.

How, in the world, can the husband of such a wife need to go to California in search of wealth?

Bathing in the Dead Sea.—About six in the morning I reached the shore. I was desirous of ascertaining the truth of the assertion, that "nothing sinks in the Dead Sea." I swam a considerable distance from the shore, and about four yards from the beach I was beyond my depth; the water was the coldest I ever felt, and the taste of it most detestable; it was that of a solution of nitre, mixed with an infusion of quassia. Its buoyancy I found to be far greater than that of any sea I ever swam on, not excepting the Euxine, which is extremely salt. I could lie like a log of wood on the surface without stirring hand or foot as long as I chose; and with a good deal of exertion I could just dive sufficiently deep to cover all my body, but I was again thrown on the surface, in spite of my endeavors to descend lower.

Madden's Travels.

Love Geography.—"Bob, where is the state of Matrimony?"

"It is one of the United States. It is bounded by hugging and kissing on the one side, and cradles and babies on the other. Its chief products are population, broom sticks and staying out o'nights. It was discovered by Adam and Eve while trying to find a north-west passage out of Paradise. The climate is rather sultry till you pass the tropics of housekeeping, when squally weather sets in with sufficient power to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers. For the principle roads leading to all this interesting state, consult the first pair of blue eyes you run against!"

We copy the following *fair* hit from the New Orleans Picayune. It was written by Miss Nancy Jane Tumble:

To Mrs. Frances Ann Kemble.

To Southern men you will not read,
And will not venture nigh them,
Because they raise a woolly breed,
And either sell or buy them.

Why is it that you think us knaves?
Your reasons—pray reveal them;
Why frown on those who *buy* their slaves,
And smile on those who *steal* them?

It appears that Mrs. Fanny has been doing some stealing—in a *literary* way—herself of late, which is the highest offence known in the Republic of Letters.

Richmond Whig.

Mind what a Great Man says.—Henry Clay said: "In all the affairs of human life, social as well as political, he had remarked that courtesies of a small and trivial character are the ones which strike deepest to the grateful and appreciating heart. It is the picayune compliments which are most appreciated; far more are they appreciated than the double-eagle ones which we sometimes yield."

How short the years are when we are getting old! Till we are out of our teens, time not only "hides his scythe among the flowers," but actually seems to be mowing by the day. No sooner, however, do we turn the corner of thirty, than he is after us with a swath that cuts into our years as if they were made up of weeks of wet paper.

An Arkansas Break Down.—A friend of ours went over in Arkansas a few weeks ago to attend a "break-down"—that is a dance. The ladies, upon the occasion, were arrayed in their best, with all the gay colors which an uncultivated taste could suggest. The gentlemen were dressed in homespun clothes, and none but our friend had broadcloth upon his back. During the evening, sweet potatoes of an enormous size, roasted in the ashes, were handed around to the company, together with a handful of salt for each guest. A beautiful young lady soon became smitten with our friend, (perhaps with his magnificent moustaches,) and resolved to dance with him. She thereupon turned to a friend and addressed her in these words: "Sal, hold my tater while I trot round with that nice hoss what's got on store clothes." Our young friend was clinched accordingly; he couldn't extricate himself from the grip of the rustic beauty, and he was obliged to "trot round" after her for one mortal long hour before he could obtain a respite from his labors. He made his escape the first opportunity, resolved that he never again would go to an Arkansas break-down.

Memphis Express.

An Irishman some time ago committed to Huntsford House of Correction, for a misdemeanor, and sentenced to work on the tread-wheel for the space of a month, observed at the expiration of his task:—"What a great dale of fatigue and botheration it would have saved us poor craters, if they had but invented it to go by stame, like all other water-mills; for, bad luck to me if I have not been after going up stairs for this four weeks, but could not reach the chamber door at the head."

From the sketches of "W" in the Pennsylvanian.

TEST OF AFFECTION.

Mr. Archibald Stanhope—a groggy sentimentalist, residing in Buckley st., Philadelphia—conceived the harrowing suspicion that his wife was not as passionately fond of him as a lady of good taste should be; and to put the matter to a fair trial, he hit on a little stratagem which he put in practice the other day, with the results hereafter to be detailed.

He took a suit of clothes and composed an effigy of himself, by stuffing the garments with a quantity of straw, which had lately been discharged from an old bed. Having suspended this figure to a rafter in the garret, by means of a piece of clothesline, he ensconced himself behind a pile of rubbish in the same garret, to watch the effect.

After awhile, his little daughter came up after a jumping rope, and caught a glimpse of the suspending figure. She ran down the stairs screaming,

"Oh, mother, mother, daddy has hung himself."

"Now for it," thought Archibald in ambuscade; "we shall have a touching scene presently."

"Hung himself?" he heard Mrs. S. repeat as she walked leisurely up stairs, "he hasn't got spunk enough for such a thing, or he would have done it long ago. Well, I believe he has done it, however," she continued, as she came in view of Archibald's straw representative. "Moll, (to the little girl,) I think he ought to be cut down. You had better go into the kitchen and get a knife my dear, but don't go down too fast, or you might fall and hurt yourself. Stay—I forgot—there's no knife in the kitchen sharp enough. You can go around to Mr. Homes, the shoemaker, in sixth street, he's only two squares off, and ask him to lend us his paring knife; tell him to whet it a little before he sends it. And Molly, while you are in the neighborhood, you can call at your aunt Sukey's and ask how the baby is. And Molly, you can stop at the grocery store as you come back, and get a pound of seven cent sugar. Poor Archy! sighed Mrs. S. when her daughter had departed. I hope we'll get him down before the vital spark's distinct—for these buryings is very troublesome and cost money. He wanted to put an end to himself, too; and I think I ought to let him have his own way for once in his life; he used to say that I was always a crossing him. I wish he hadn't spoiled that new clothes line—an old rope might have answered his purpose."

Here a voice, which sounded like that of the supposed suicide, broke in on Mrs. Stanhope's soliloquy, with "You confounded Jezabel, I'll be the death of you!"

Mrs. S. thinking this must of course be a ghostly exclamation, uttered a wild scream, and attempted to escape down the narrow staircase. Archibald, starting from his place of concealment, gave chase.—Mrs. S. stumbled midway on the flight of stairs, and Mr. S. having just reached her, and made a grasp at her dishevelled hair as it streamed backwards, the amiable partners were precipitated to the bottom together.

Both were rather badly bruised, and the cries of the lady raised the neighborhood, Archibald was arrested for making disturbance, and practising on the tender sensibilities of his wife. He was recognised in $200, and jocularly proposed his suspended effigy as his surety—but, he found to his sorrow, "straw bail" was not acceptable under the administration of Mayor Jones.

A *Literary Relic.*—The original of the following letter is now among the Legislative archives of our State, and we have been furnished by a friend with a literal and exact copy, which we follow in all respects;

[COPY.]

"JANUARY YE 4TH, 1782.

"Sir—I have had the Honor to be voted as a Senetor to Serve in the house of Senetors But my Sarcomstance By being frequently plundred by the Torryes that has Rendred me un-Capable of Serving my Country or if I do my family will Suffer the want of my personel labour by Reason I have to by all the Seport of them by the Constant imploy of a small Stillrey and beg the favor to be Excused and if so I subscribe my self

"Your Very Humble Serv't
(Signed) ——"
(Addressed)

"To the Hourable Speeker of the House

FROM THE N. C. HERALD.

PITTSBORO', May 7, 1850.

MR. BROWN: I believe it is not generally known that it is the anxious desire of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to extend that improvement across the country between the Deep and Yadkin Rivers, by a portage Railroad or Canal, as the engineer may think advisable after examination. That being the intention, I think the community should be apprised of it, and the nature of the work described, so as to enable them to judge of its utility.

It is expected that the slack water system will be continued, up the Deep River, to some point near Franklinsville; at which point the Railroad or Canal will commence and continue across the country to the most convenient point on the Yadkin, above the narrows, where the slack water improvement will be again resumed, and continued up to Wilkesborough, or further, if the stream should be susceptible of that kind of improvement. It is also expected that the South Yadkin will be examined for the purpose of ascertaining if a connection can be made with that stream and the Catawba River; and if practicable, to pursue the same kind of improvement up that stream as far as it is practicable. And it is now conceded by all, that have examined the work now going on, upon the Cape Fear, that the slack water improvement is the one we should pursue on all our streams that are of sufficient capacity.

All now confidently believe, that by the sitting of our next Legislature, the great difficulty on the Cape Fear will have been overcome. Steam Boats will (we are assured) be passing Smilie's Falls, which has been the great obstacle in that River. The work is progressing beyond the expectation of its most sanguine friends.—And if we have a favorable summer for our work, we shall be able to send our produce to market next winter on board a Steam Boat.

Now, if we shall be able to accomplish this work on the most difficult portion of the Cape Fear, and in so short a time, (and I have no doubt but we shall,) what is to prevent the two Yadkins, the Catawba and Haw River from being improved in the same way? Nothing can or will prevent it, except we send a parcel of demagogues to our next Legislature, who will look upon themselves as special guardians of the pockets of the dear people; and that they (the dear people) shall not have the liberty of spending their own money in their own way. And if these same people should be so ignorant as to take stock to improve the internal condition of the State, that the State shall not assist them—demagogues who act upon the erroneous principle of a quack, that I will do no harm, if I do no good, and do nothing at all, and therefore, delay the time that good might have been done by the physician. The quack that delays the time, in which good might have been done his patient, knowing at the same time his incompetency to attend to the disease, is as corrupt as he that administers poison with an intent to kill. By such negative voting, political quacks have done the State more harm than all the other evils which she has suffered put together, and I think it is time the people should rid themselves of such vermin. Let us elect men to represent us of judgment and firmness; men who will take the responsibility of doing what they conceive to be right, and rely upon convincing their constituents on their return home of the correctness of their action; men who will ask themselves but one question,—is this right? and act accordingly. If we can have such men to represent us in our next Legislature, I shall expect to see the improvements above alluded to, commenced and perfected within a few years.

I cannot conceive a more desirable country than the western part of North Carolina would be, if the Central Rail Road, the Plank Road, the Western Turnpike, and the improvements above alluded to, were completed. It would give the western planter every facility he could desire in getting his produce to market; and his groceries would be brought to the nearest point for about one third the former price. These advantages would stimulate to industry, and the product of that present fertile region of the State would be nearly, if not quite, doubled. The eastern portion of the State would also be benefited by having this rich product thrown in her ports for transportation—in fact, the interests of the East and the West would be mutual; the prosperity of the one would be beneficial to the other. The State at large would be materially benefited by this improvement in many respects; but there is one which strikes me with peculiar force (and I am indebted to my very worthy, able and patriotic friend of Orange, Hugh D. Waddell, for the suggestion:) That we never have been able to furnish the Western, North Western, and South Western portions of the State with a currency; and it has been in consequence of our not being able to command their trade. South Carolina and Virginia have always furnished a circulating medium for more than half of our people. And they will continue to do so until we can command their trade; and that we shall never be able to do until we give them facilities to get their produce to our own markets. If we do that, we shall be sure to command the trade; and when we command the trade, we will be able to furnish the currency. Our western people are paying South Carolina and Virginia sixty thousand dollars per annum in the way of interest, to furnish them with that which North Carolina ought to furnish, and which she would furnish if these improvements were made, and save the sixty or seventy thousand dollars interest which is now paid into the Treasury of other States for her own Treasury. That sum would go very far towards making the very improvement which will command the trade and secure that large amount of interest, by furnishing them with a circulating medium; and thereby creating a fund to pay directly for erecting the work.

Now it does appear to me that no man who will look at this matter correctly, could object to an appropriation by the State to carry out these measures, after private citizens have subscribed three-fifths of the whole amount necessary to erect the work. The stock itself will be good and would fully compensate the State for her appropriation, independent of the increase in price of all the real estate in the vicinity of the improvements. The State Treasury therefore would be replenished in proportion to the increased price of all the real estate on the various lines, which would be no small item to be taken into consideration.

Your friend and obedient servant,

S. M.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

The approaching Anniversary Commencement of this time-honored Institution promises to be one of unusual interest. Added to the usual attractions of the occasion, the Commissioners to organize the North Carolina Rail Road Company, in pursuance of the call of the Chairman, will convene at Chapel Hill, on Tuesday of Commencement week, and will doubtless carry thither a large number of distinguished gentlemen.

It has already been stated that the Address before the two Literary Societies is to be delivered by the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Fayetteville. No notice, however, has yet been given, we believe, that the Annual Oration before the Alumni Association will be delivered, on the afternoon of the day preceding Commencement day, by Dr. Thomas H. Wright, of Wilmington, President of the Bank of Cape Fear. Dr. Wright graduated in 1820, with the following Class, viz: Cyrus A. Alexander, William H. Battle, Archibald G. Carter, Wm. H. Hardin, John S. Haywood, Jas. S. Martin, B. F. Moore, Rev. James H. Otey, D. D., M. B. D. Palmer, Malcolm G. Purcell, William Royall, Rev. Thos. B. Slade, Richard J. Smith, John C. Taylor, Richard Allison, Charles D. Donoho, William A. Lea, Thos. E. Read, Chas. G. Rose, Chas. G. Speight, John M. Starke, David W. Stone, Philip H. Thomas and Henry C. Williams. The ten last mentioned of this class of 1820 have since paid the great debt of Nature. We are requested earnestly to invite the presence of the survivors at the approaching Anniversary.

The Valedictory Sermon to the Graduating Class will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Hooper, late President of Wake Forest College.

Nothing so much adds to the incitements to labor on the part of the Student as the presence of an enlightened public, to applaud the efforts of the meritorious, and to frown upon the derelictions of the laggard. We hope, therefore, to see a large number of guests at the coming Literary carnival. A temporary retreat to this fountain of learning will be well for all—for Students and Preceptor, for the character of the State and the Institution, and especially for those, who may forget for a time the cares of business, and renew the old associations that cluster around the spot.—*Raleigh Register.*

ST. LOUIS, May 14.

The General Methodist Conference adjourned to-day, in considerable confusion, owing to the sickness of many of the delegates.

Mr. E. W. Sheon was elected Missionary Secretary, and E. Stevenson was elected Book Agent at Louisville, Ky.—The Quarterly Review, heretofore published at Louisville, is to be removed to Richmond, Va. The Rev. Mr. Dogget, of Va. was elected editor—the Rev. W. H. Anderson, of Ky., former editor, having resigned. The Methodist Expositor, published at Cincinnati, is to be removed to Louisville. The General Conference of 1854 is to meet at Columbus, Georgia.

We learn, from the St. Louis papers, that it was decided, after a very spirited and warm discussion, to enlarge the boundaries of the North Carolina Conference. The struggle for a change in this particular has been going on for several years. It has excited warm sectional feelings, and aroused a high degree of State pride in both States. The deep feeling pervading the Conferences made its way into the General Conference, and we see that the delegations from the North and South Carolina Conferences exhibited much warmth and zeal in the discussion of the subject. The "St. Louis Intelligencer" says that the latter State was ably and earnestly represented by Messrs. Walker, Wightman, Shipp, and others; and that Mr. Deems represented the former most nobly. "Almost alone," observes the "Intelligencer," "he stood against the strong array of the Chivalric Palmetto State. He managed his case with decided ability and consummate tact and good feeling. He won laurels that will adorn so young a brow."

By the change that has been thus effected, the North Carolina Conference will have a large addition to its territory, circuits and communicants, coming from the South Carolina Conference. It will receive the two important stations of Wilmington and Fayetteville, together with five or six circuits and one Mission. The South Carolina Conference has heretofore crossed over the State line and encroached very deeply on North Carolina territory—making the Conference of this State very long and narrow, and causing it to be sometimes designated as the "Shoe String" Conference. But the chief grievance lay in depriving the North Carolina Conference of important stations in towns of the State. The matter is now partially equalized; though the South Carolina Conference is still the larger and more influential of the two.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School) convened on Thursday, in the Central Church on Fifth street, Cincinnati. After the usual religious services, the exercises were opened with a sermon by Rev. Dr. Murray, of New Jersey, who was Moderator of the last Assembly, and who is well known as the "Kirwan" of the religious press. In the afternoon, the Assembly proceeded to the election of officers, when Dr. Leland, of South Carolina, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Eels temporary clerk. The standing clerk of the Assembly is Dr. Lord, of Philadelphia. The representation on the first day from the Synods of the different States, was as follows: New York 14, New Jersey 6, Pennsylvania 20, Virginia 10, Ohio 9, Indiana 11, Illinois 5, Missouri 4, Kentucky 4, North Carolina 1, Tennessee 5, South Carolina 3, Georgia 2.

Failure Caused by Embarking in the California Trade.—The failure of a wholesale hardware firm was announced in this city on Saturday. The liabilities are stated at $160,000, and the assets at a sum beyond this amount, though not in a state to be realized at present. The late unfavorable news from California is said to have caused the failure.

Boston Traveller.

Difficulties Either Way.—The Charleston Mercury *denounces* that provision of the Compromise Bill relating to the recovery of fugitive slaves with great warmth, as a complete surrender of State sovereignty, and an admission that Congress has power to regulate the relations between the master and his slave.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Within the last few days information has been received by the Government rendering it most probable that a military organization has been set on foot within the United States, formidable both in numbers and from the character of those engaged in it, for the purpose of attacking the Island of Cuba and revolutionizing the Government.

We are informed that the President of the United States, immediately upon the receipt of the information, directed orders to be issued for the vessels of the Home Squadron, as also for the steamer Saranac and frigate Congress, to proceed forthwith to the Island of Cuba, with a view to ascertaining whether any military force, organized in the United States, was proceeding from thence to Cuba, for the purpose of invading that island and revolutionizing the Government; with express instructions, in the event of such being the case, to prevent the landing of any such force or the carrying out any such expedition or enterprize; and with further instructions, in the event of a landing having been effected to prevent the landing of any reinforcements, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag, intended for such expedition or enterprise. In obedience to these orders, we understand that the steamer "Saranac" proceeded to sea on Saturday last, and will probably reach Cuba by Thursday next, where, it is expected, she will meet the "Germantown," the "Albany," and the "Vixen."

It is confidently expected that the whole naval force will reach the Island of Cuba before any considerable number of those engaged in the enterprise can possibly have effected a landing, and thus prevent a violation of our obligations of amity and peace with Spain.

THE EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American has the following remarks in relation to the clandestine expedition which is supposed to have recently sailed from the United States with the object of subjugating the Island of Cuba—remarks which we adopt in their full force, as being applicable to any such expedition, fitted out for the invasion of *any* country with which the United States are at peace:

"This expedition has been started in violation of the faith of treaties with Spain; in flagrant outrage of national integrity, and in direct contravention of the President's message, warning all American citizens not to engage in such an enterprize. It has, therefore, been taken in direct opposition to the views of the Administration, and for purposes of personal plunder. Can such objects be sustained? I think not. If a handful of adventurous desperadoes may claim the protection of this Government under all circumstances, into what untold embarassments may we not be driven? No pretence of a popular cause can save this depredation from deserved odium. Men have leagued together, and principally foreigners, to make an invasion on the territory of a friendly neighbor. They have thereby incurred the danger of a rash act, and must answer for all its penalties, having divested themselves of the character, attributes, and responsibilities of American citizens.

"It will not be pretended, surely, that this is an *American* movement, since it violates both law and treaty. This Government can have no connexion with such a plundering project, and if bands of desperadoes and freebooters have enlisted for fortune, they have also enlisted for its hazards. They have made their own fate, and must meet the consequences."

The Movements of the Expedition.—The New York Sun, which appears to be the organ of the parties in this movement on Cuba, publishes, in its edition of Saturday, the following statements, which it says it has received from New Orleans:

Gen. Lopez and staff left New Orleans on the 8th inst., by steam.

So admirably were his operations carried out that the *Spanish Consul* at that place, although his spies were out in every direction, *did not know of his departure until the 10th!*

The *activity* of the Spanish Consul, in this instance, is above praise.

The number of men already sailed is about 4000.

Most of them served in the Mexican war.

The whole number positively engaged is 10,000.

Gen. Lopez published an address before leaving New Orleans, according to the account in the New York Sun, in which he states that the balance forming the second expedition, under the command of a *distinguished American General*, will sail as soon as the first body effect a landing in Cuba.

Advices have been received from Havana to the 12th. The Cholera was said to be raging, the deaths amounting to fifty per day. The new Captain General had arrived from Spain. Forts were being erected, and active defensive measures taken in every direction. A fire had occurred in the principal business part of the city which destroyed property to the amount of a quarter of a million of dollars.

Annexation in Canada.—The Parliament of Canada commenced its session at Toronto in the beginning of last week. Amongst the first business introduced was a notice of a motion to petition the Queen in behalf of Canadian independence. This motion having been called up for consideration on Friday, it was rejected by a vote of 7 in its favor and 57 against it. Lord Elgin (the Governor) in his address on opening the Parliament, took occasion to say that the measure of annexation was unpopular in Canada. This vote clearly demonstrates the truth of what he said.

Democracy Boiled Down.—In a late number of the Holmes county (Ohio) Farmer, a Loco paper published in the county of Holmes, where Locos grow "spontaneously," a writer advocates the adoption of the following sentiments in the revised constitution:

1st. No person shall own over 400 acres of land lying in this State.

2d. *No professor of religion shall hold any office except in the church.*

This is the last specimen of progressive Democracy which has, as yet, come to the ears of the public. What next?

Ohio State Journal.

Mammoth Presses.—Messrs. Hoe & Co. are constructing for the New York Sun, two presses, which will be 33 feet long by 19 feet in height; they are each to have *eight* printing cylinders: that is, eight different places where the paper is supplied and drawn in upon the types. These are the first of the kind, and the most costly of any printing presses ever made in this country. They cost each $20,000.

CINCINNATI, May 18.

A great foot race came off to-day on the Queen City Course. Jackson, alias American Deer, won the prize, running ten miles in 55 minutes and 10 seconds.

FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

While one manufactory after another is discontinuing its operations altogether, or curtailing them to meet the exigencies of the times, the Union newspaper continues to exult over the fruits of low duties, both in this country and in England. The people of the latter country, it tells us, can now do as we do; buy in the cheapest market and sell in the highest. The Agriculturists, it affirms, were the monopolists there, as the manufacturers are here, and low duties have in both instances broken down the monopoly!

Such stupid declamation as this hardly needs a serious answer. It was reserved for the leading Democratic print of this country first to announce to the world, that the farmers and laborers of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting about two-thirds of the entire population, are monopolists, while the five hundred thousand persons engaged in manufacturing are the only persons who cannot be classed under that head. But when we are told, that we of America *sell* in the highest market, we feel ourselves called upon to deny the fact. England, it was said, was the great grain-market of the world, and from our late files of English papers, received by the Hibernia, we discover that wheat can be shipped to England from the Baltic at 29 shillings, free aboard, and that there is every prospect of a still further reduction. The English manufacturer, it is true, will be enabled to *buy* cheaper than he ever did before; but we utterly deny that under this state of things, the American farmer will be able to sell higher. Wheat, indeed, is at this moment higher in America than it is in Liverpool, and the people of Canada, who pay no duties in England, prefer sending it to the markets of the United States, for that very reason. Nay! already exportations of wheat are reaching us from abroad; no less than three cargoes having been received from so distant a country as Egypt.

The English manufacturers have already succeeded in injuring deeply their best customers, the farmers of England, and being dependent, in a great degree, upon the American market, they are shipping their fabrics here, in quantities altogether without an example in the previous history of this country. The drain of the precious metals which such a course of trade must inevitably produce, is entirely overlooked by the short-sighted disciples of low duties, who take low prices and the receipts at the Custom House as the only evidences of National prosperity. If they were not blind to all the lessons of experience, they might see in the state of things which now exists, an exact copy of the condition of the country during the last days of the Compromise, when goods were lower, and the revenue greater than they had ever been before. Even Lord John Russell, in a late speech in the House of Lords, was obliged to acknowledge that English Free Trade was but an experiment, and that its success was extremely doubtful.—With us it has been something more. We have tried it once before, and have reaped nothing but disaster from it. Our political doctors found the patient in full health, and persisted nevertheless in treating him as though he were laboring under a serious disease.—*Richmond Whig.*

Energy and Enterprise.—There are at this time no less than eighteen ocean steamships contracted for and on the ways, or receiving their machinery, at this port. Setting down their average value at $275,000, we find that there is here invested, or is in progress of investment, an aggregate capital of $4,950,000, equal to nearly *five millions of dollars.* New York's ocean steam marine will soon furrow every ocean. According to our figures, something like thirty-five have already been built or contracted for.

New York Journal of Commerce.

The New Orleans Picayune, in an article on the subject of coffee-houses and cabarets in New Orleans, says the whole amount of licenses granted and recorded to sell liquor by the glass in that city is 482, but there are many licenses granted which are never recorded, according to the ordinances. The money received from this source alone into the different treasuries amounts to over $100,000. The business of keeping these houses is, in spite of this large drawback, one of the most profitable carried on in the city.

"Medicine," said Bonaparte at St. Helena, "is a collection of uncertain prescriptions, the results of which, taken collectively, are more fatal than useful to mankind. Water, air, and cleanliness, are the chief articles in my pharmacopœa."

TAKING THE CENSUS.

"Madam, will you please inform me of the number of inhabitants in this house?"

"Sir?"

"The population in this mansion."

"Well, there is eight in the room over head."

"How many?"

"Eight."

"Are they all adults?"

"No; they are all Smiths, except two boarders."

"Smiths; black or white smiths, madam?"

"I'd have you know I don't live in a house with niggers."

"I didn't allude to color, I meant their calling."

"O, that's it, is it. Well, if you had been here last night, you'd have found out, for they was calling the watch as loud as they could scream."

"Madam, I merely wish to know how many people you have in this house, and what they do for a living."

"Yes, yes, now I understand. Well, let me see, there's the two Mullinses—that's one."

"That makes two, madam."

"Well, if you know best, count 'em yourself."

"It is my business to inquire, madam."

"Well, you'd better attend to it, then, and not bother me."

"Madam, I am out with the census, and—"

"Well, you act out of senses, I should think, to come into my house, asking such questions."

"It is in accordance with an act of Congress, madam."

"Well, you tell Mr. Congress, or whatever his name is, that he acts very foolish, sending you round, axing sich shaller silly questions."

The man left.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

One experiences a sense of relief in passing from the disputatious halls of Congress to the Supreme Court room, where Justice presides with a serene dignity.—Amid all the uproar of political conflicts; while calumny and invective dog the steps of the Executive and the Legislature; while a ribald press is forever assailing public men—neither age, service, nor reputation affording any immunity from its unscrupulous abuse—the Judges sit apart, like the statues of the ancient gods in their temple, imposing from the stillness of the scene, the solemn majesty of their attitude, and the unsullied purity of their ermine. This august tribunal is, in truth, the best safeguard of popular rights. It bridles the Legislature, and stands between Executive power and the rightful liberties of the citizens. Thus the natural reverence of men for justice and their instinctive moral promptings are enlisted in favor of the Judiciary, and hold up before its officers a shield against violence or contempt. How important that they should feel the dignity of their position, and realize in their conduct this popular conception of it! No men minister at a holier altar, and on no profession does the duty of keeping themselves "unspotted from the world" press with heavier weight.

Corr. Newark Advertiser.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

Mr. Langdon, the Editor of the Mobile Advertiser, is publishing in his paper a series of able articles in opposition to this Convention, under his own signature. He says, that though the scheme appears to have originated with Mississippi, its actual conception is due to South Carolina. According to him, ever since the days of the Proclamation and Force Bill, there have been a number of restless spirits in that State, who have entertained the design of dissolving the Union, and establishing a Southern Confederacy on its ruins. The Nashville Convention scheme, he adds, originated with them, "is the work of their hands." In proof of this assertion, he produces the authority of the Nashville Whig, which made the charge *specifically*, and which was not denied by any paper in Mississippi. On the contrary, that charge was *endorsed* by the Vicksburg Whig, which paper states, that prior to the meeting of the Mississippi Convention, in October of last year, Mr. Calhoun addressed a letter to Col. C. S. Tapley, a prominent Democrat, and a member of the Central meeting held at Jackson last May, in which he advised—

1st. That Mississippi, being deeply interested, should take the lead.

2d. He suggested a Convention of the Southern States.

3d. That the action of the October Convention should be followed by the action of the State Legislature.

4th. *That he saw no hope from the North—that the crisis would probably come in less than twelve months.*

5th. Upon certain events, secession was the only remedy.

It is stated as strong presumptive evidence, that Hon. D. Wallace, a member of Congress from South Carolina, was in Jackson during the sitting of this Convention, and was invited to take his seat within the bar. The Vicksburg Whig says that all these matters, (the letter to Col. Tapley—the origination of the scheme in South Carolina, &c.) have been long understood in that part of the country, and it adds that Mr. Calhoun wrote a similar letter to another gentleman in Jackson, a Whig. The fact that the charge has not been repelled by any press, or public man in Mississippi, seems to place the origin of the scheme in South Carolina. Mr. Langdon says, that a member of the Mississippi Senate was in Mobile a short time since, and that he fully confirmed the above statement, adding that the fact of such letters having been received, was well known in Jackson last winter, and that the Conventionists never denied their existence. He infers that the Convention was pre-eminently *the work of politicians*, and that the people had nothing to do with it.

A letter to the Alexandria Gazette says:—Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, who has just returned from a visit to that State, reports, as is said, that nine-tenths of the people there are for a compromise of these troublesome questions.

The *Union* publishes a letter from the Hon. Robert J. Walker to Senator Foote, declaring himself warmly in favor of the Compromise proposed by the Committee of Thirteen; also letters from Ex-Senator Stewart, of Maryland, and Hon. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, approving the Compromise.

Long Speeches.—The Presbyterian, in speaking of the impropriety of long speeches at the anniversaries, tells the following anecdote:

"At a religious anniversary in England, a few years ago, a very excellent but eccentric clergyman was called on to close the meeting with prayer, and as the exercises had been protracted to an unusually late hour, and many of the audience had already left the house from excessive fatigue, he was requested to offer a short prayer, which he did in the words following:

"O Lord, forgive the tediousness of the speakers, and the weariness of the hearers, Amen."

American Stocks Abroad.—The New York Express says that the last steamer brought another list of orders for American securities, for purposes of investment.—The Erie Railroad bonds, old and new, are one of the favorite stocks. Government and State securities have run up so rapidly, and reached so high a point, that a second class of securities are sought for, and very many of them have gone to Europe, with more to follow.

Coinage at U. S. Mint.—The Philadelphia papers say that there has been coined at the United States mint, in that city, in eighteen days of the present month of May, $1,880,320 of gold, and 23,000 of other metals—in all $1,903,320.

The Recruit and the Officer.—A tall, raw-boned recruit, who was put on drill by a little cock-sparrow of an officer; as every command was given to him, he would look down to see his commander, and was as often admonished to hold up his head. Repeated admonitions of this kind had the effect to induce the recruit to raise his head at least with the setting sun, and the officer ordered him to keep it there. "What, always?" was the inquiry. "Yes, always," was the stern reply. "Then, good-by, leftenant: I shall never see you again!"

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a portion of the Whigs of Sampson, held at Harrison's Store, on Thursday the 23d of May, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention,

On motion of C. A. Harrison, Dr. H. A. Bizzell was called to the Chair, and Peter B. Troublefield was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of B. M. Herring, a Committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions, who, soon after, submitted the following, which were adopted unanimously:

1. *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint twenty-five Delegates from this county, to represent us in the State Whig Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 10th June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of this State.

2. *Resolved*, That we entirely approve of the highminded and assiduous course of our present Governor, and will heartily concur in his re-nomination; but we will support the nominee of said Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates, viz:

T. J. Morisey, J. R. Draughan, Lewis Tew, Daniel Williams, L. F. Carr, Thos. J. Owen, Silas Herring, Lucien Underwood, Jacob Newman, John Underwood, John Carr, J. A. Bizzell, Wm. Ashford, Benjamin Hargrove, William H. Herring, Thos. Ashford, John Bryan, Allen Blackburn, Love A. Tatam, D. A. Bizzell, Wm. H. Bryan, C. A. Harrison, B. M. Herring, Gabriel Barbray, George Draughon, Jr., Calvin Bowdin.

On motion of C. A. Harrison, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of Delegates; and the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

H. A. BIZZELL, Ch'n.
PETER B. TROUBLEFIELD, Sec'y.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Mr. Clay said, to-day, that he was in favor of any plan which could produce a settlement of the Slavery question. He repeats that he is not so wedded to his own scheme, as not willingly to support any other that will produce peace and harmony.

The "Republic," of to-day, unexpectedly comes out in support of Secretary Crawford,—a fact that creates no little surprise and speculation, among both Whigs and Democrats.

Everybody is asking why the Georgia members, Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, are so precious in the eyes of the administration, whom they deserted and destroyed by their refractory course pending the contest for Speaker.

The Whig party in Congress appear to be overwhelmingly opposed to the Galphin business.

Mr. Webster has a small pamphlet forthcoming from the press—being a letter in reply to the Newburyport Letter, in which he goes into the constitutional argument relative to the giving up of fugitive slaves. It will make a sensation.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

BALTIMORE, May 21.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Monday afternoon.

The Cotton market was firm, but there was no change in prices, the quotations being the same as by the Hibernia. The sales of the week amounted to 50,170 bales, of which 6,500 American were taken on speculation, and 2,300 for export.

Carolina Rice had advanced 2s., and a further advance was anticipated, as the stock on hand was much reduced. First quality was quoted at 28s., and second quality at 22s. Corn had advanced 1s. to 1s. 6d. Corn meal had advanced 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. Flour had also advanced 1s. per bbl. Philadelphia and Baltimore 23s. 6d. a 24s.

In Provisions there was little doing.—Coffee had a downward tendency. Sales of Sugar at very full prices. Turpentine was active.

The Money Market was easy. Consols 96 for money, and 98 for account.

The political news is unimportant.

Emigrant Passengers are coming into the country without abatement as to numbers. In 47 days, from April 2, 41,457 arrived at New York city, nearly all as follows: From Great Britain 32,704; Germany 7,518. In 24 hours, on the 17th instant, 5,700 arrived at that port.

Talking Out.—"Children and fools," says the old adage, "always tell the truth." "Mother sent me," said a little girl to a neighbor, "to ask you to come and take tea with her this evening." "Did she say at what time, my dear?" "No ma'am; she only said that she would ask you, and then the thing would be off her mind; that was all she said!"

"Man doubles the evils of his fate by pondering over them; a scratch becomes a wound, a slight an injury, a jest an insult, a small peril a great danger, and a slight sickness often ends in death, by brooding apprehensions."

Mantels of enameled Cast-Iron.—These are perfect imitations of the marble mantels now in vogue, though more beautiful and endurable, costing comparatively little. They are offered for sale at the East, and can be purchased at from twenty to one hundred and fifty dollars, according to style and ornament. Their beauty and cheapness must command for them a rapid sale.

☞ The Quarterly Examination in the Donaldson Academy will take place on the 30th and 31st inst. The parents and guardians of the pupils, and the friends generally of the institution, are respectfully invited to attend.

The ensuing Term will commence on Tuesday the 4th of June.

May 27.

FAIR.

THE Ladies of Centre Congregation, Robeson county, will hold a FAIR at Floral College, on Thursday Evening the 30th inst.

May 22.

Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.

Prepared only by Frederick Brown, at his Drug and Chemical Store, North East corner of Fifth and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

THIS Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence and of varied properties. In all cases where a powerful and safe stimulant is required, it is unrivalled for efficacy as well as immediate action. To the traveller and to the family circle it is invaluable, as a few drops diluted in sugar and water present a safe and agreeable remedy to the invalid who requires immediate relief, as well as to the convalescing patient who needs a gentle tonic. In a southern climate, where the relaxation of the system so generally induces thirst for stimulants, it will always be found an excellent substitute for those tempting beverages which debilitate the stomach and cause a morbid condition of its powers. In dyspepsia, in relaxation of the bowels, in nausea and seasickness, it is an active and safe as well as a pleasant and refreshing remedy, and is prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty.

A supply of the above just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.

Also sold in Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co.

March 25, 1850. 12-4mi

Bank of Fayetteville.—The stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville, held their first annual meeting on Monday last, 20th inst. Mr. George McNeill was called to the Chair, and John Shaw appointed Secretary. The Report of the President and Directors was received, and was referred to a committee of three, who reported it correct, and highly favorable in a financial point of view.

The following is the Board of Directors elected:

James Kyle, H. L. Myrover, John D. Starr, T. S. Lutterloh, A. A. McKethan, John W. Pearce, J. E. Hoyt, Charles Benbow and E. J. Lilly.

We learn that the stockholders by almost unanimous consent, directed that the commissioners close the Books of subscription on the first of September next. So that unless the subscriptions at those places designated for Branches increase sufficiently between this time and then, there will be no Branches.

Mr. Starr was unanimously elected President, and all the other officers will be retained by the Board.

The salary of the President was raised from $500 to $800.—*North Carolinian.*

"Industry must prosper," as the man said while holding the baby, while his wife chopped wood.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 17.—Schr. Col. Satterly from Charleston. Major Ringgold from Matanzas 19.—Brigs David Duffell and Harriet from N. York; Schr. Wm. & John from Beaufort, S. C. 20.—Brig Velasco from N. York; Schrs. Jonas Smith from do. 22.—Brig Mazeppa from Boston; Schrs. Fidelia, Ira Brewster, Louisine, and Minerva Wright from N York, Leesburg from Philadelphia, Alexandria from Charleston, Antonette from Boston.

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR JUNE, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$40,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 61, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 1, 1850.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 78!

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,589, 15 Prizes of 1,000, 20 Prizes of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	32 50

$78,000.

$33,000!! $13,000!

50 PRIZES OF $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 64 for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 8, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

RICH AND BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $53,000, 1 ditto of 33,000, 1 of 13,000, 1 of 11,000, 1 of 5,330, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 8 of 1,500, 50 of 1,000, 150 of 600, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$200 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	100 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	50 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Eighths,	25 00

$31,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 67, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 15, 1850.

66 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $31,000, 1 Prize of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,878, 15 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of packages of 22 wholes			$110 00
Ditto	ditto	22 halves	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 quarters	27 50

$72,000!

$21,000! $16,000! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class F, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, June 22, 1850.

15 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $72,000, 1 ditto of 24,000, 1 ditto of 16,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,300, 1 of 3,140, 10 Prizes of 3,000, 10 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 20 of 500, 395 of 300, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$240 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	30 00

$36,000!

$18,000! $10,000!

20 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 72, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 29, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $36,000, 1 ditto of 18,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,710, 2 Prizes of 3,000, 3 of 1,500, 20 of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25 wholes		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

21td-pd Alexandria, Virginia.

GAINES & RICHES,

Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

SYCAMORE ST.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate

PIANO FORTES,

to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to purchase Pianos or other articles in their line, that they will promptly attend to any order received, and will endeavor to make such selection as will be satisfactory (or no sale,) taking the whole responsibility upon themselves, and thus saving the expense of a trip. All they ask is a trial, or a call and examination of their goods and recommendations, to insure sales. G. & R. are agents for Worcester's celebrated Piano Fortes.

April 30, 1850. 17-3i

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1850.

WHIG MEETING.

A Meeting of the Whigs of Cumberland County will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 4th day of June, (being County Court week,) at ½ past 3 P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention for the nomination of a Candidate for Governor.

Richmond County.

The Whigs of the Upper Regiment of Richmond County are requested to meet in Rockingham, on Saturday the 1st of June, to appoint Delegates to the Whig State Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 10th of that month, to nominate a Candidate for Governor. And the Whigs of the Lower Regiment, on the same day, at Laurel Hill, for the same purpose.

May 1850.

Important News.

Yesterday's mail brought the following intelligence of the successful landing of the lawless expedition against Cuba, and the capture of Cardenas, which is about 200 miles from the city of Havana. If the other parts of the Island were defended by as *brave* a set as those at Cardenas, who surrendered after a loss of *three* men, the whole must ere this have fallen into the hands of the adventurers.

Important from Havana.

Our Telegraph correspondent informs us of the arrival at New York yesterday of the steamer Ohio, from Chagres via Havana, with the subjoined important news from the latter place:

Gen. Lopez landed at Cardenas on the 17th instant, with 500 men, and took the town garrison of 600 men, who surrendered after losing three of their number.

Gen. Lopez was landed from the steamer Creole, on which vessel he left New Orleans on the 7th instant. Several other vessels, containing in all some twelve or fifteen hundred men, had left New Orleans previously to the Creole. Where they intended to land is not known.

The greatest excitement prevailed at Havana, and the city was under martial law. Several thousand militia had been enrolled, and resident foreigners were all called upon to enrol themselves.

There were 1500 troops in Matanzas, and 800 were dispatched from Havana at one o'clock on the morning of the 20th, to reinforce them, and march against Lopez. It was rumored that the force under Lopez had increased to 2000, and that he was already half way to Matanzas.

On the 16th news was received at Havana that a large force was collected on an island near Cape Catorche, and Gen. Marinos, with several vessels and a large force, started immediately for that point. Just before the Ohio sailed the Spanish steamer Pizarro returned to Havana with 105 prisoners, who were taken from that Island.

The merchants and bankers in Havana were removing their money, plate, &c. for safety.

The *Ohio*, and steamers *Falcon* and *Georgia*, were compelled to anchor at the entrance to the harbor. The Spanish Government would not be responsible for the safety of the passengers, and only those having passports were permitted to go on shore. No communication was allowed between the passengers while in port, not even between the officers, until a permit was obtained from the Captain General. The Ohio was delayed fifteen hours waiting a permit to transfer her passengers. Captain Schenck protested, through the American Consul, to the Captain General, and demanded a safe anchorage, but was refused.

The Ohio does not bring any later California news. She has about $410,000 in gold dust, and $210,000 in specie.

National Intelligencer.

The despatch to the Raleigh Register says, the authorities at Havana intended to put to death every tenth man of the 105 prisoners captured at Woman's Island, and to confine the remainder in Moro Castle.

Great excitement prevails at Washington, and the flag of Cuba is floating at all points in New York.

THE PLANK ROAD.—It will be seen that the Engineer is prepared to contract for the construction of the Road between Carthage and Johnsonville.

We learn that the contractors between Little River and Carthage are well satisfied with their contracts. One of them, D. Murchison, Esq. has about four miles (two-thirds) of his work completed. The other, Col. A. Murchison, is progressing with great energy on his more extensive contract.

MORE PLANK ROADS.—The people of Western North Carolina appear to be waking up to the advantages of this mode of improvement. A meeting was held at Lincolnton on the 11th, and another at Charlotte on the 15th, to promote the construction of a road between those two towns. And a third was held at Newton, Catawba county, in favor of a road from that place to Yorkville, S. C.

The Whig State Convention will meet at Raleigh on Monday the 10th June.

We again remind our Whig friends of the occasion, and again urge them to consider its importance, and to give to the cause a few days of their time, and all of their efforts and their prayers, that our State may continue to stand firm in her faith, a rallying point to those who, like her, are true to their principles, proud of their privileges, and fully conscious of the evils which here, as elsewhere, would follow a failure to appreciate those principles and privileges. Let the Convention be so constituted as to cheer the party, and to promote that thorough organization and concert of opinion and action which are indispensable to success.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The two brigantines fitted out at New York to go in search of Sir John Franklin's Expedition, sailed on Wednesday last. They are, the Advance, 144 tons, Lieut. Edwin S. DeHaven, U. S. Navy, commanding, and the Rescue, 91 tons, Passed Midshipman J. P. Griffin. The vessels were fitted out by Henry Grinnell, Esq. of New York, at an expense of more than $30,000. They are manned by 36 men, and provisioned for a three years' voyage.

WHIG MEETINGS.

SAMPSON.—See the proceedings in another column.

HERTFORD COUNTY.—Resolutions complimenting Gov. Manly for having discharged his duties with ability, impartiality and patriotism. Pledging a hearty support to the nominee of the State Convention. Nominating Hon. Wm. B. Shepard as a gentleman in every respect qualified to fill the station of Governor with dignity, ability and honor to the State. Against any change in the mode of electing Judges and Justices of the Peace. 21 Delegates appointed to the State Convention.

CHOWAN.—Ten Delegates appointed to the State Convention, and instructed to vote first for Hon. Wm. B. Shepard; but, if a want of concentration on him, then for the nominee of the Convention.

WAYNE.—Unbounded confidence expressed in Gov. Manly's ability, integrity and patriotism, and hearty approbation of his administration. Similar resolutions in regard to Gen. Taylor and Hon. Edward Stanly. All adopted unanimously.—Twenty-six Delegates appointed to the State Convention.

GREENE.—Resolutions highly complimentary to Gov. Manly. 23 Delegates appointed to the Convention.

CANDIDATES.

The Whigs of Chatham county have nominated John H. Haughton, Esq. as their candidate for the Senate; and Daniel Hackney, William Stedman, and Isaac N. Clegg, Esqs., for the Commons.

Randolph.—The Herald announces the following candidates in Randolph: For the Senate, Dr. Wm. B. Lane and Daniel Bulla. For the Commons, D. W. C. Johnson, James M. A. Drake and R. H. Brown. For Sheriff, Joseph W. Steed, John Ingram and Marsh Dorsett.

The Whigs of Bertie have nominated Humphrey B. Hardy for the Senate, and Joseph B. Cherry and P. H. Winston, Esqs. for the Commons.

The Raleigh Star states, that "after a very protracted and *harmonious* (?) session," the Locofoco County Convention of Wake nominated Wesley Jones, Esq. for the Senate, and Gen. R. M. Saunders, James D. Newsom and Burwell Rollins, Esqs. for the Commons. We presume that this is the Internal Improvement ticket, and that another will be started by the opponents of every thing like liberality and improvement,—the guardians of the dear people's money, under whose niggard system that money takes to itself wings and flies away—to the South and West.

The Raleigh Times says of the meeting,—

"We were present during part of the proceedings, looking on with interest, because we were desirous of knowing what the sense of the meeting would be with regard to Internal Improvements. Accordingly, Mr. James B. Shepard introduced a characteristic resolution of instructions, we suppose, to the candidates to be nominated, that they were to vote for no more Internal Improvements until the sense of a similar Convention was obtained one way or another—the effect of which would be to tie the members' hands, and prevent them from voting either way, if no Convention was held. The resolution has not been published, and we have not its words. We give its terms as it was understood and discussed in the meeting. The resolution, with great good sense, was rejected, having been opposed by Messrs. McRae and Busbee. Many of the "unterrified," however, are dissatisfied. It is for the Whigs of the county now to consider what they may do. Let them be wary and watchful. We do not believe this ticket can be elected without their help. Whether they can elect one of their own, remains to be seen."

We learn from a correspondent, that the Locofocos of Columbus county have nominated Richard Wooten, Esq., for the Senate, and A. T. Powell, Esq., for the Commons,—to the no small mortification of some other anxious aspirants.

THE NEXT COTTON CROP.—LATE SPRING.—DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.—Already the cry is heard throughout the South, *and not without reason*, of extensive damage to the next crop of Cotton. The English manufacturer may be inclined, as usual, to disregard these statements; but there can be no doubt here of the truth. The season is so very wet and backward, so unusually cold, that a good stand cannot be had. We learn, that whilst in a good season there would by this date be some forms on the stalk, there is now scarcely a stalk at all. It has scarcely commenced growing.

At the South, too, there has been a recurrence of the disastrous freshets which last year diminished the crop hundreds of thousands of bales.—On the Mississippi, between the Ohio and Vicksburg, the river extended on both sides as far as the eye could reach from the hurricane deck of a steamboat, except where there were bluffs or highlands. The whole valley of the Yazoo was in the same condition. The following paragraph from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 7th instant gives a startling picture of the flood:—

"Red River is rising fast, and it has already submerged many of the plantations near the mouth. At lake Providence, the river was one inch higher than ever known. At Memphis, the water was even with the highest flood mark. From Natchez to Milliken's Bend, it is estimated that at least 150,000 acres of land, which had been planted in cotton, are now under water, and hundreds of the finest plantations entirely ruined. The river now extends from Natchez to the Hills of Ouachita, a distance of over 40 miles, and we learn from an eye witness, that everything has been swept away. Every knoll and hill top is filled with cattle, horses, and domestic animals, and even bears, panthers and deers are herding with them, forgetting in the presence of a common danger, their natural ferocity or timidity. At Vicksburg the river is 50 miles broad."

The Vicksburg Whig of the 11th says,—

"For five or six weeks past the river has varied but two or three inches, and is now at about the average altitude, flooding all the lowlands not protected by secure levees. The accounts from above forbid any hope that the flood will recede or the river be again within its banks for a month or two. Many look for the highest water ever known. As a matter of course, there is no possible chance for a cotton crop on many lowland plantations, and the crop of next year will be at least one hundred thousand bales short on this account."

It is estimated that 200,000 bales of cotton, and a vast quantity of sugar, would have been the product of the lands thus submerged.

The effect upon the cotton market of these mishaps, remains to be developed. It may not be amiss to caution our readers against the spirit of speculation which is likely to prevail.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The Charleston Mercury publishes the following extract from a New York letter:—

"The whole mercantile community of New York, is alarmed on account of the expedition that has lately started to invade Cuba. It is true, and very true, that Gen. Lopez and his gallant staff, left New Orleans on the 8th inst., on board of a steamer, for the place of rendezvous, to join themselves to their comrades. The extraordinary force amounts to from 3 to 4000 men; but I am very much afraid that such noble enterprise may meet with misfortune. The Government at Washington has sent imperative orders to the Gulf Squadron, to stop at all hazards, the vessels of the expedition, even *sinking them*, if it should be necessary. Moreover, it seems certain, that the Government of Cuba has been informed of the projected places of landing which are watched by land and sea. To the foregoing I must add, that the English and French West India Squadrons, have offered their services to the Captain General of Cuba, who has accepted them. I am afraid, therefore, that our gallant patriots cannot escape such vigilance, and they will perish victims to their zeal."

A "noble enterprize"! "gallant patriots"!! What a misapplication of terms! A deliberate violation of the well settled laws of the land, by those owing allegiance thereto, with a view to war and bloodshed, and to the despoiling of a friendly neighbor of one of her richest and most cherished possessions! Shall such things entitle men to be called gallant patriots? The public morals must be in a deplorable state before it can be allowed.

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO DR. CALDWELL. The Treasurer of the Alumni Association of our University gives notice that about $650 have been collected for the proposed monument, which it is thought will cost from $1000 to $1200. The limit heretofore set to each subscription, (viz: $3,) has been removed, and any sum will now be received. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Treasurer, Samuel F. Phillips, Esq., Chapel Hill. It is intended to take some order relative to the erection of the Monument at the ensuing Commencement.

The character and services of Dr. Caldwell, the affection and respect which he every where inspired, make it a matter of no little astonishment that so few have taken the pains to forward so small a tribute to his worth.

THE TELEGRAPH.—We see it stated in an exchange paper, that the receipts of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, for the nine months ending the 21st of March last, were $69,258, and the expenditures $45,000.

We hope this may turn out to be true. The stockholders here are not likely to realize the 50 per cent a year promised them when they subscribed; but would be very glad to receive 8.

P. S. We have been premature in expressing such a hope. We see it stated that a meeting of the stockholders was held in New Orleans lately, to whom the President made a report. [How is this? The stockholders here had no notice of such a meeting.] He reported the receipts of 9 months at $69,258 39, and the expenses at less than $5,000 a month. And "the Treasurer reported $31,835 60 *applicable to the payment of the old debts of the company.* The company was now nearly free of debt, only a few bonds remaining unpaid."

Now we would like to know how the company came to be in debt? If we recollect aright, the stock was $400,000, of which individuals subscribed $200,000, and the remainder was a bonus paid to the patentee and the contractors for getting up the company; and that these latter bound themselves to complete the line for that sum. But now we learn that the stock issued amounts to $570,000, instead of $400,000, and the company is paying over again for the construction of the work. These revelations are the first the stockholders here have been allowed to see. The manner in which every thing has been kept dark, has led to the suspicion that all was not right, and the account now published confirms the impression that there has been cheating somewhere on a large scale.

The Wilmington Aurora states that nearly 1,100,000 feet of Lumber have been shipped from that port for California, in eight vessels.

The same paper mentions the arrival of a Schr. from Beaufort, S. C. with a cargo of Turpentine, which was sold at $3 a bbl. for Virgin, and $2 10 for new yellow dip. It is the first turpentine received from that quarter, and is of excellent quality.

The time may come, when, the pine trees of North Carolina being exhausted, our Southern neighbor will be the "tar, pitch, and turpentine State."

DEPRESSION OF THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST. It is with no idea of any effect upon the legislation of the country that we allude to the present state of the manufacturing interest. Lofocoism is so hostile to that branch of industry, simply because that hostility affords it a vast deal of political capital on which to trade for office and power, that we have no expectation of relief from that source. But it is a fact which few will have the hardihood to dispute, that the cotton and iron manufactures, especially, have seldom if ever been in a more languishing condition. Heretofore depression has been chiefly felt by the large establishments at the North and East. Now it extends to those at the South, which have many advantages over the others, such as cheaper water power, cheaper raw material, cheaper labor, and more of a home market, to save the charges of a commission merchant to sell.

We have noticed the stoppage in part of the great cotton mills at Lowell, and of those at Richmond and Petersburg, in Virginia. We now see that the Stark Mills, the Amoskeag Company, and the Kennebeck company, are about to stop half their machinery. One of the largest mills at Pittsburg, and the extensive mills at Patterson, N. J., are shortly to close.

Several of the cotton factories in this State were under the necessity of stopping in whole or in part last Fall. Some, after resuming, have again stopped, and others are preparing to do so. We presume that none of them are making money, except under extraordinary circumstances.

Several circumstances conspire at present to produce this unfortunate state of things. The reduction of the tariff opened the door for a flood of foreign fabrics; The abundance of money and the low rate of interest in England; The high price of cotton,—higher in this country than in England; But above all, the vast difference in the wages paid for labor here and in England:—All these have their influence; and whilst cotton has doubled in price in about a year, the manufactured goods have scarcely risen at all. And yet the market is glutted. One of the largest establishments in the South, for instance, has about nine months' work on hand unsold. And so doubtless with many others.

The iron manufacture is equally depressed. Out of 122 furnaces in one section of Pennsylvania, 73 are closed, and two-thirds of the remainder are about to follow the example. Out of 600 furnaces in the whole State, 275 are in the hands of the Sheriff. And out of 320 forges, 106 are likewise in the Sheriff's clutches. Iron is *imported* in unusual quantities.

It is not easy to predict what will be the effect of this state of things. But so many thousands of persons cannot be thrown out of their accustomed employment—cannot cease to be *consumers*, to become *producers*, of agricultural products—without a serious influence upon the prosperity of the country. And so many goods cannot be brought into the country, and paid for to England, instead of being made and paid for at home, without danger.

There is no hope from legislation. Let the people trim their sails so as to be prepared for a storm, if one should come.

MORTALITY.—23,773 persons died in the city of New York in the year 1849. Males 12,465,—Females 11,308. Whites 23,147; blacks 626. 7 were over 100 years of age; 48 between 90 and 100. 1168 were stillborn. 10,177, (besides the stillborn,) were under 10 years of age. 15,178 were natives of the United States; 5,680 of Ireland. 5,071 of the deaths were by cholera—more than two-thirds of these being of foreign birth, and nearly one-half Irish—whilst the foreign population of the city is not near one-third.

The Prince lately born to Queen Victoria is her third son and seventh child. She is just 31 years of age.

The Steam saw mill at Georgetown, S. Carolina, owned by Messrs. Clayton & Sherman, was destroyed by fire on the 19th instant. Insurance $10,000.

"SOLD TO THE BRITISH."—Our readers will recollect how bitterly the Washington Union assailed the Treaty which Mr. Clayton lately concluded with Mr. Bulwer on the Nicaragua question. Every thing in dispute, according to the Union, had been surrendered to England. Mr. Clayton, and the Cabinet, and the President, had either been overreached, or were traitors. In short, our country was "sold to the British." The organ having thus opened the war, we expected to hear of much party opposition to the ratification of the Treaty by the Senate. That body referred the Treaty to a Committee, as is always done, to examine and report upon, and after six weeks of deliberation the question is taken and the Treaty ratified with only ten opposing votes out of sixty. The organ is out of tune.

The new Editor of the Republic, on assuming his station, contradicts a rumor that the President had abandoned the plan for the settlement of the slavery question which he presented in his Message at the commencement of the session, viz: the admission of California as a separate and independent measure, leaving the other newly acquired Territories subject to existing laws, till they should form State governments and apply for admission also. The Republic says that the President has not wavered, and does not waver, in his opinion on this subject. He remains firm in the opinion that the course of policy which he recommended was, and is, under all the circumstances, the best practicable, and that he has never for a moment changed or modified that opinion.

This exposition of the President's views the Union newspaper chooses to regard as a violation of the President's avowed determination not to interfere with the duties of Congress. But it is clearly no such thing. The President has, as in duty bound, presented his recommendations to Congress. Others present theirs. It becomes rumored that he abandons his and adopts theirs. To contradict this rumor is no violation of his principle of action—is no interference with the rights and duties of Congress. It would be such a violation and such an interference if the President were to say or to insinuate that he would not sanction any other plan than his own, if Congress should prefer any other. But he does not say so. And there is no shadow of doubt, that if Congress shall adopt Mr. Clay's Compromise plan, the President will give it his official approval. And we think there is as little doubt that the great body of the people will unhesitatingly adopt either Mr. Clay's, or the President's, or any other reasonable plan, which Congress may in its wisdom see fit to adopt. No one may be altogether satisfied with what is done; but all should be, and most people will be, satisfied with such a compromise as will preserve the essential rights of parties, restore harmony, and perpetuate the Union.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 20th, the Committee of Conference on the disagreements between the two Houses as to amendments to the Census bill, reported a compromise, which was agreed to; and a similar report being agreed to in the House, the Census bill now stands *passed*.

Invasion of Cuba—Mr. Yulee said, I desire, Mr. President, to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to inform the Senate whether any and what information has been received by the Executive Departments respecting an alleged revolutionary movement in the Island of Cuba, and to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence and orders relative thereto.

I wish, Mr. President, to make a single remark only. I was surprised this morning to find an announcement in two of the papers published in this city that a portion of the ships of the navy, embracing several vessels of war belonging to the United States, have been ordered to the Island of Cuba for the purpose of carrying on what seems to me to be a war without the authority of the Congress of the United States. It seems to me—I may have been wrong in the impression which has been produced upon my mind—that we should have the earliest possible intelligence as to the cause which has produced this action.

Mr. Webster, (in his seat.) It is not in order to debate the matter now.

The Vice President. The resolution lies on the table one day under the rules.

Messrs. Clemens and Foote spake on the Compromise Bill.

On Tuesday Mr. Yulee called up the resolution respecting the force sent by the President to the coast of Cuba.

Mr. Walker then addressed the Senate in support of the resolution. He doubted whether such expedition was prohibited by the law of 1818. He desired to preserve the strictest neutrality, but believed this move by the Administration was beyond the jurisdiction of the Government, and was intended to cover up their own gross negligence of what should have been done at home. He conceived the President had shown only some manifestation as heretofore towards the struggle of the people by frowning on their efforts for freedom and encouraging despotism and tyranny.

Mr. Webster replied, maintaining that the President was obliged by the law of 1818, to use land and naval forces to suppress any armed expedition fitted out in the United States with the intention to operate in foreign nations. Such an expedition, if under the American flag, was within the jurisdiction of the American Government. He would vote for the resolution. He did not know where the President had ever shown any undue opposition to movements for freedom, and believed him to be as good a Republican as any other man.

Mr. Clay objected to the resolution as premature, and in order to take up the Compromise Bill moved that the resolution lie on the table.—Agreed.

The Compromise bill was then taken up.

Mr. Soule spoke two hours in opposition to the Bill as reported as a Compromise, and in favor of Davis' amendment. His argument was powerful and eloquent; he maintained that the Mexican laws abolishing slavery were not in force at this time.

Mr. Clay replied, defending the Bill from all the objections urged against it by the Senator, and then calling upon him not to confine himself to stating objections, but to submit what he wanted in the shape of an amendment. He examined at length the Mexican law question. He also said the bill had been attacked by those high and those low in authority. He again repeated his objections to the President's plan, as inefficient, and challenged any friend of the Administration to defend it. He illustrated it as follows: The country has five dangerous wounds: The President proposes to heal one and to leave the others bleeding, even if it should result in death. He then for two hours examined the bill and contrasted it with the state of affairs likely to follow the adoption of the President's plan, and said that no man who desired peace and harmony could hesitate to decide between them. When he concluded, on motion the Senate adjourned.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says:—

Mr. Soule having the floor, made a brilliant and eloquent speech in favor of giving territories the legislative powers of States, to enable them to establish slavery.

Mr. Clay, after briefly replying to him, denying his positions, &c., turned toward where Mr. Webster was sitting, and animadverting upon the administration's plan, demanded in a voice of thunder to know if there was a friend of the President on that floor, who would stand up and meet him face to face. He then proceeded to draw a contrast between the two modes, and argued strenuously in favor of the superiority of his plan of compromise. It was an eloquent and powerful speech, but there was that in its tone and manner which I deeply regretted, as little calculated to conciliate. But I forbear comment. I think we shall be able to see through the thick mist which envelopes political events within a few days. It is fortunate that all alarm has passed away, and that perfect good feeling prevails throughout the country. Honest differences may divide sections, as they do parties, but all feel as brethren. If the people North and South could get together and shake hands themselves in propria persona, I believe this whole matter might be settled immediately, without the slightest difficulty.

On Wednesday, Messrs. Upham, Soule, Davis of Miss., and Downs, spoke on the Compromise bill—the three first briefly, the last at length, in reply to his colleague Mr. Soule.

On Thursday, after debate on the Patent Laws, and some other subjects, Mr. Soule replied to the speech of his colleague Mr. Downs on the Compromise Bill. Mr. S. is opposed to it. Explanatory speeches were afterwards delivered by Messrs. Foote, Downs, Davis of Miss. and Clay.

Mr. Clay commenced a reply to the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Soule)—remarking that he understood that Senator to say that there was nothing alarming in Disunion.

Mr. Soule sprang to his feet and poured forth a torrent of eloquence repudiating such a sentiment, declaring, come what might, he was not for Disunion.

[His language and manner drew forth rapturous applause.]

On Friday, the bill to establish a Branch Mint in New York was taken up, and Mr. Dickinson supported it in an elaborate speech.

Mr. Benton offered an amendment to establish another Branch at San Francisco, California, and to appropriate $300,000 therefor; and Mr. Butler another amendment, to establish a Branch at Charleston, South Carolina.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Pearce, Butler, and Cooper, and supported by Messrs. Dickinson, King, Webster, Seward and Pratt.

Mr. Butler's amendment was rejected, 19 to 28.

And Mr. Benton's amendment was rejected, 24 to 21.

The subject was then postponed till Monday, to which day the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Inge endeavored to get in a resolution calling for information respecting the invasion of Cuba, and the force sent there; but Mr. Brown, of Miss. objected. Motion to suspend the rules negatived, yeas 99, nays 72—not two-thirds.

Mr. Stephens of Geo. offered a resolution that Congress adjourn on the 15th July next. Objected to. Mr Stephens moved to suspend the rules. Rejected, 65 yeas, 114 nays.

Mr. Vinton presented a memorial of Charles Ellet, Jr. Civil Engineer, giving the result of his observations and experiments on the Ohio river, for a number of years past, from which Mr. Ellet deduces the practicability of rendering the Ohio, and all the other great rivers of the country, permanently navigable, by an expenditure surprisingly small, compared to the importance of the end, and entirely within the ability of either the General or State Governments. If the results which Mr. Ellet anticipates can be realized at any thing like the cost estimated by him, it will work almost as great a revolution in the internal trade of the country as has been effected by the agency of steam.

The reports of the Committee on the Galphin claim were under discussion, Mr. Toombs speaking at length in vindication of Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Kaufman asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution to have a suit brought against the heirs of Galphin and Mr. Crawford, to recover back the money paid as interest. Objected to.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Haymond, Gerry and King of Mass. spoke on California.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance.

On Thursday, the House was engaged on the bill to increase the rank and file of the army and to encourage enlistments.

On Friday, the Army bill was further debated, amended, and passed, 107 to 59. Adjourned till Monday.

THE COMPROMISE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, May 22d, says:—

Mr. Downs of Lou. to-day made a very excellent speech, which will doubtless have the effect of silencing the Southern opposition. He deprecated excitement in Congress, and said that the Union loving people of the South were perfectly calm and cool, notwithstanding all that had taken place. I understand that a number of letters have been recently received by Southern Senators and Members from Southern constituents, urging an immediate settlement upon some reasonable plan, and deprecating agitation and ultraism in the strongest terms.

Mr. Downs' speech was the most conciliating of the session. It is but a short time since he was one of the most uncompromising. This sudden and material change fully corroborates what I have mentioned. The South have always been eminently loyal, with the exception of South Carolina, and this may be taken as an exhibition of her true sentiment.

The fate of the compromise it is totally impossible at present to conjecture.

GOV. MANLY.

A correspondent of the Elizabeth City "Old North State" does Gov. Manly great injustice. To our own knowledge, the "central influence" of which the correspondent speaks, was not exerted to secure the nomination of Gov. M. in 1848. That influence was opposed to his nomination. The delegates from the whole Wake Congressional district, including those from Raleigh, were in favor of the nomination of a distinguished citizen residing in the East; and the strongest influence that was exerted in favor of the nomination of Gov. Manly, and which indeed secured his nomination, came from an honored citizen of the district in which the correspondent referred to lives—the 9th district. It is therefore unjust in the extreme to charge that Gov. Manly's nomination was effected "through the influence of a few central leaders to honor an undeserved favorite;" and it is painful to see such aspersions, without cause, cast upon so worthy a Whig and so faithful a public servant as is Gov. Manly. He did not seek the nomination—this we know. It was tendered to him, fairly and honestly, as he thought, and ever ready as he had always been to serve the Whig party, what could he do but accept it?

It affords us pleasure to state in this connection, that the manner in which Gov. Manly has discharged the duties of his office, has given entire satisfaction in this section, to all men of all parties. Not a word of complaint is heard. There is no ground for any. Why then should he be so unjustly dealt by, by his brother Whigs? We dislike such unfairness beyond measure.—*Washington Whig.*

Valuable Cargo.—The ship John Currier was cleared yesterday for Liverpool by Messrs, George A. Hopely and Co.—Her cargo consisting of 1245 bales Sea Islands, and 1004 bales of Upland Cotton, and 271 tierces of Rice, is estimated at $172,000, and is the most valuable cleared this season.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Hon. Robert Strange.—This gentleman, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Mr, Foote, has expressed the opinion that, under all the circumstances, the Compromise Bill ought to pass.

Fire.—We regret to be obliged to record the destruction, by fire, of the Steam Saw Mill, belonging to the Messrs. Ingram and Jones, about 8 miles East of Wadesborough, on the night of Sunday last. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, though it is not known that the gentlemen whose property was burnt had a single enemy in the community. In addition to the Mill, there was a very large quantity of lumber consumed.

The above catastrophe falls very heavily on the proprietors, as every thing that they owned was invested in their Mill, and we believe there was not a dollar of insurance on the premises. They both have families, and are hardworking and enterprising men, and excellent members of society, and it is hoped that they will ere long be able to again commence operations. We seldom have known such a disaster, the sufferers by which had more strongly with them the sympathies of the community.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

Commerce of the Western Rivers.—By a document lately ordered to be printed by the Senate we find that the nett value of the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, for the year 1849, is estimated at $256,233,820, and the value of vessels employed therein is estimated at $18,661,500.—*Nat. Int.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LITERARY ENTERPRIZE.

Passing from Fayetteville towards Lumberton a few weeks ago, I observed at about three-quarters of a mile southerly of Rockfish Factory, on a small eminence and almost enveloped in forest trees, a neat white house, newly painted. Having heard some casual remarks about a kind of model school lately established in this neighborhood, I concluded this was it; and feeling a curiosity to make some further inquiry about it, I turned from the main road and ascended the little eminence toward it. All seemed still and quiet, and I began to suspect there was no person there. Gently tapping at the door, it was soon opened, and I was ushered in by one of the pupils. The teacher was an elderly gentleman, of a grave sedate countenance, and who seems to have established a proper system of discipline, qualified with an encouraging emulation among his pupils, the effect of which was visible in their close application to their different studies. I found this was the English and Mathematical department, and they were about commencing a little review of their weekly studies. I heard them read, spell, parse English Grammar, answer questions in Arithmetic, &c., all which was to me highly satisfactory, particularly their reading, which for correct punctuation, emphasis and cadence, was equal, if not superior, to any I have listened to in the best schools in the State. I also inspected some of their Geometrical problems and drawings, and progress in Algebra, in all which sciences I found they had already made considerable progress, though I was told the institution had been but little more than six months in operation. I was next introduced (through an inner door) into the Classical department. This I found was in the charge of a highly qualified scholar, the Rev. ——, and is conducted strictly in the same regular order of discipline and encouraging emulation as the other, and the pupils appear to be making rapid progress in the Latin and Greek. The rooms are each 20 feet square, well lighted and airy, and conveniently fitted up. There are about twenty boys in attendance, varying in ages from 20 to 8 or 10. About two-thirds of them attend every forenoon to recitations in the Classical department. I was told this Institution was got up by the noble enterprize of a gentleman in the neighborhood entirely at his own expense! and it certainly entitles him to great credit for this effort to introduce a better class of schools in the State; and it would conduce much to the useful branches of literature, if other gentlemen would follow the example, and thereby raise the standard of our schools to something approaching to a comparison with those of the North.

I make this communication purely with the hope that it may have the effect with many wealthy and enterprizing gentlemen of our State, to make inquiry and pay some attention to the present state of the schools generally through the State.

PHILO.

Moore county, N. C., May 20, 1850.

MARRIED,

At St. John's Church, Fayetteville, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Mr. WALTER DRAUGHON to Miss ANGELINA S. C., second daughter of H. Erambert, all of Fayetteville.

On Mountain Creek, in Montgomery county, by M. B. McRae, Esq. KENNETH CHISHOLM to Miss CHRISTIAN, youngest daughter of D. McLennon. Also, JAMES WRIGHT to Miss WINSEY BLAKE, youngest daughter of Mrs. Blake.

In Orange county, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Jas. B. Donelly, Dr. PRIDE JONES, of Hillsborough, to Miss MARTHA A., second daughter of Wm. Cain, Sr.

In Wadesborough, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Dr. ED. F. ASHE to Miss FLORA HOWZE.

DIED,

At Randalsville, on the 19th inst., Mrs. NELLY CURRIE, in the 76th year of her age, consort of the late Randal Currie, Esq. Her numerous amiable and useful traits of character endeared her to many friends and acquaintances, and fitted her to exert a happy influence in the various relations which she sustained. She was long a member of the Presbyterian Church, and adorned her profession by a life of exemplary piety. Her illness was short and violent. But we have reason to believe, that death did not find her unprepared. She long felt, that she was a stranger and a pilgrim on the earth; and Jesus who was precious to her soul in health, now supported her. And while her family are deeply sensible of their great loss, they have every reason to believe that their loss, is her eternal gain.—[*Com.*

In Robeson county, on the 18th instant, JOHN CAMPBELL, (Bridge,) aged nearly 78 years.

He was much respected by those who knew him best. Humane, benevolent, and generous, it is believed he died in peace with all mankind. Mr. Campbell's mind was much improved by reading and reflection; his judgment was sound; and his opinions, on the ordinary transactions of life at least, carried much weight. Though adversity occasionally frowned upon him, he did not repine, but scrutinized those clouds with calm and dignified philosophy. He aspersed no man's character. He seemed to view each man's reputation as he did the flag of his country, as sacred and inviolable. His aberrations were few, and partook more of the nature of foibles than vices. These we pass over, knowing "that the ills which men do, live after them; the good is oft interred with their bones."—*Com.*

On Mountain Creek, Montgomery county, on the 14th of April, ISABELLA MONROE, consort of Daniel Monroe, Esq. dec'd, aged 78 years. The sickness of Mrs. Monroe had been protracted and painful; her complaint had been of long standing, slow in its operation, gradually wasting her system, till at length death terminated the scene. Her loss will be felt by a large circle of friends and by a neighborhood where she was known and esteemed. She was a worthy member of the Presbyterian church, and was deeply interested in the subject of religion, and gave good evidence that she died in good hopes in the Saviour, and of a happy resurrection to eternal life.—[*Com.*

At the residence of the Hon. John Hill, of Stokes county, on the 8th inst., Mrs. CYNTHIA CRAWFORD, aged 70 years, the last of four sisters of the Hon. Wm. Hill, our venerable Secretary of State.

In Pittsborough, on the 15th inst., of paralysis, Rev. DAN'L W. KERR, a Minister of the Christian Church.

In Rockingham county, N. C., on the 29th of April, Mrs. CAROLINE M. GALLOWAY, consort of Robert R. Galloway, in the 19th year of her age.

Postscript.

Failure of the Expedition!

This morning's mail brings positive information, that Gen. Lopez had fled to Key West, and from thence to Savannah, where he arrived in the Steamer Isabel.

Despatches were sent from Washington on Saturday last, to arrest Lopez.

[By Telegraph to the Washington Union.]

CHARLESTON, May 25.

The expedition has failed. Lopez has arrived at Savannah. The expedition left Conay, in Yucatan, and landed at Cardenas. They lost time in landing, which gave an opportunity to send an express to the port of Colierin, ten miles distant. The expedition entered the town, and attacked the jail, mistaking it for the barracks. The governor's house was attacked, and although well defended, was finally burnt. The Spanish troops surrendered, and the town remained in peaceable possession of the invaders, who, being dissatisfied with the warm reception they met, and having lost time in getting the wounded and fuel on board the steamer Creole, which was to return for reinforcements, became disheartened, and insisted upon going to Key West. They were closely pursued by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, but escaped.—There were several of the invaders wounded.

BALTIMORE, May 25.

The Crescent City has arrived at New York, with one month's later intelligence from California. Slight improvement in markets. Nothing important.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—Guilford has taken $6,500 of the $18,500, Rowan $3,300, Mecklenburg $2000, Cabarrus $500, Davidson $500, Wake $1000. Only $4,700 wanted, which is no doubt filled before this.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 28.

REMARKS.—No change in cotton, some sales at 11¼ to 11½. Flour 5 to 5½. Corn 65 to 75. Oats 35 to 40. Bacon 6½ to 7. Rio Coffee 10 to 11.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7 to 7½; market well stocked. Corn scarce at 57. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Lard 7 to 7½. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 00 to 11 25, Wide 6 50 to 7 00, Scantling 3 50 to 4 00. Timber—Shipping 7 00 to 8 00, prime, Mill 6 00 to 7 00, ordinary 5 00 to 5 50, inferior, 3 50 to 4 50; market dull. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 10, Virgin 3 00, Hard 1 15. Spirits 25. Tar 1 10.

At Cheraw, Cotton 10½ to 12½. No change in other articles.

At Charleston, Cotton 10½ to 12¾, a fall of ¼. Corn 64 to 70. Flour 5¼ to 5¾.

At New York, Cotton firm, without change. Rice, flour, grain, and sugar, improving.

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool, 503,000 bales, against 642,000 at same time last year.

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool, 503,000 bales, against 642,000 at same time last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 22—Steamer Rowan, with Goods for J N Andrews, M Brown & Son, Jenkins & Roberts, T S Lutterloh, L H Webb, Hall & Hall, Holt & Carrigan, Richmond Co, G McNeill, N King, D G McAlister, C T Haigh & Son, J Brookshank, J Cowles, A M Campbell, H Erambert, D McFadyen, T B McDade, Drs. Jones & Aghe, J N File, F & W P R Co, Beaver Creek Co.

May 24—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, Murch

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our stock of Spring and Summer GOODS.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

WE don't want to press our customers too hard, but all open accounts older than 1st Jan'y, 1849, must be closed. If you have no money, please call and give your notes.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 29, 1850. 13tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed.* Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely saanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-fui doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Vol. 9, Iredell's Law Reports.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire Edition of the 9th Volume of Iredell's Reports of Law Cases decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (just published,) is prepared to furnish it to the Profession and to the Trade, at the reduced price of $5. At which price also he supplies the other volumes owned by him, viz: Vols. 6, 7, 8, Law, and Vols. 4, 5, Equity. The earlier volumes of the Reports, the Digest, and Law Books generally, supplied at moderate prices.

Jan'y 22. E. J. HALE.

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

[12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

ICE.

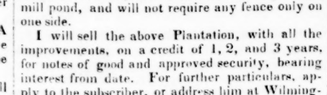
THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Spring and Summer Goods.



FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Muleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff. JOHN C. THOMSON,

Market Square.

March 20, 1850. 12tf

TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets and Straw Goods, Coopers' and Smiths' Tools, Turpentine do, Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, Crockery, &c. &c.

March 15. 11-3m

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. As soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one do-e must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

April 5, 1850. 14 18w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 1, 1850. 15tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS *MANUFACTORY.*

BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

Office F. & W. P. R. Company,
March 11, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be prepared at an early day to let to contract the construction of their Road between Carthage and Johnsonville in the county of Randolph. Those wishing to take Contracts, may expect an early opportunity.

10] F. COOPER, Engineer.

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,
(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW.)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White

LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 29, 1850. 17tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

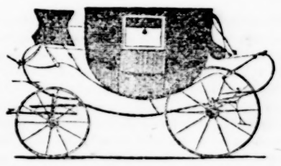
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.

Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application,* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves, and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration is all acted on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—DEAR SIR: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated,* and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned;* the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured.* Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

**DR. CHRIST